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Photograph by W. Robert Moore

HIS MODE OF DRESS AND MODE OF FISHING CAME FROM THE MIDDLE AGES

Japan's cormorant fishermen have worn straw skirts since medieval times. Frequently hatched under setting hens, the cormorants live in basket cages. On a thin fiber tether, the cormorants dive for fish, which they cannot swallow because of a tight ring placed around their necks. The fisherman takes the catch from the birds, in one of the quaintest practices by which the people of a crowded empire get their food (Bulletin No. 1).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Measuring Japan's Dominions

RECENT extension of Japan's authority in the wake of military occupation calls for a survey of the Asiatic territory already controlled by the Pacific island empire.

Japan proper, with an area of less than 150,000 square miles (illustration, cover), rules a vast Eastern domain approaching 900,000 square miles, exclusive of conquered territory in China. This figure includes Japanese-dominated Manchukuo and the occupied areas of Inner Mongolia.

In China, Japanese forces have pushed deep into the northern half of the country and hold all important coastal points (except British-controlled Hong Kong) from Manchukuo south and southwest into French Indo-China.

Manchukuo Is War Chest of Natural Resources

The roll call of the official Japanese Empire lists Chosen (Korea), the big peninsula which juts out from Manchukuo close to Japan proper (illustration, inside cover); Karafuto, the southern half of the island of Sakhalin, near Siberia, which is shared with Russia; the island of Formosa, off the east central coast of China; and the South Seas Mandate, a group of some 1,400 islands and islets which, prior to World War I, belonged to Germany. With Japan, they have around 260,000 square miles and an estimated 100,000,000 people.

Nearly twice as big is Manchukuo, which, although not formally a part of the Empire, has been under Japanese control since its military occupation in 1931. In 1932, this northeast corner of China was snipped off from its former owner and set up, under Japanese protection, as an independent state, later recognized also by Germany, Italy, Hungary, Poland, and San Salvador. To date, Manchukuo has not been recognized by its motherland, China, nor its next-door neighbor, Soviet Russia, nor by the United States nor Great Britain.

With an area of about half a million square miles and a population of more than 37,000,000 people, Manchukuo is a treasure chest of convenient natural resources for Japan. Predominantly an agricultural country, with much livestock, it produces vast supplies of soy beans, as well as corn, wheat, and other cereals. It is moreover a land of pioneer forests and tremendous mineral wealth, including deposits of coal, iron, oil, gold, zinc, lead, magnesium, and aluminum.

Former German Colonies on Strategic U. S. Routes

Less spectacular in territorial extent and natural resources are the South Sea islands, including the Marianas, Caroline, and Marshall groups, transferred from Germany to Japanese mandate by the World War Treaty of Versailles. These islands, however, are highly strategic in location. Scattered over a vast expanse of the Pacific, they lie east of the Philippines on the way to Uncle Sam's islands of Wake and Hawaii. They literally surround Guam, U. S. island outpost midway between the Philippines and Wake. Through the heart of the Japanese Mandate run vital sea lanes from the North Pacific to Australia, and from southeastern Asia to French and British island colonies of the South Seas. The southwest stretch of the Mandate extends almost within hailing distance of that potential powder keg of the Pacific, the Netherlands Indies.

In the north, the Chishima, or Kurile, island chain is strung out for nearly 800 air miles from the main islands of Japan, reaching a point just off the tip of the

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Photograph by W. Robert Moore

CHOSEN MAKES ITS LOWLANDS YIELD CROPS, ITS HIGHLANDS YIELD PLEASURE

Poetically called the "Land of Morning Calm," Chosen is principally a farming country, filling its valleys with fields of rice, wheat, barley, and soy beans, as well as vegetable patches and orchards. The group gathered around a basket of fruit (right) are resting in the shade of a thatched watchtower, from which a lookout surveys the fields of melons and grain for possible thieves. The village of Onseiri (left background) is a starting point for hikes into the rugged Diamond Mountains, a favorite vacation playground. The hiker (center) wears the white suit and high black horsehair hat traditional in Chosen. The productive land tempted Japan to annex Chosen in 1910, in the Japanese Empire's first drive into the mainland of Asia (Bulletin No. 1).

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Yugoslavia, An Amalgam of Nations and Peoples

RUMBLINGS in the Balkan Peninsula as the war in Europe turns east have brought increased problems to Yugoslavia, for this nation lies squarely between the Axis powers and their eastern scene of operations in Romania.

Yugoslavia, born of the World War which in 1914 started in an area now within its boundaries, normally is dependent on the Axis powers for the bulk of her commerce. Almost half her exports, chiefly foodstuffs, go to Germany, and also the expanded Reich normally has been the source of more than 50 per cent of her imported goods.

Product of World War and Two Shattered Empires

Chunks of the former Austro-Hungarian and Turkish Empires were welded together after the 1914-1918 war to form the new nation called Yugoslavia (meaning "Country of the South Slavs") with a striking diversity of regions, peoples, religions, and customs. A little larger than the British Isles, Yugoslavia is now first among the Balkan States in area, since the dismemberment of Romania. It is generally a fertile agricultural land, although some of the mountainous west is rocky and unproductive.

Bold buttresses of the jagged Dinaric Alps rise abruptly from Yugoslavia's rocky Adriatic coast, facing Italy, whose in-and-out length is almost 1,200 miles. Top-ranking spectacle of the coast is the Gulf of Kotor, which cuts 30 miles into the land where peaks soar almost 6,000 feet directly out of the sea. Gray, sterile *karstlands* (limestone pitted and tunneled by water) lie behind the coastal ridges; there rivers burst from the mountains often to disappear within a few miles back into the earth. Northeastward, the country slopes down into the broad productive Danubian plain drained by the Save, Drave, and Danube Rivers. In the southeast is a rumpled land of hills and small plains.

Europe's Leading Producer of Copper and Plums

With about 16,000,000 inhabitants on more than 96,000 square miles, Yugoslavia supports almost 168 people on each average square mile, compared with 703 for England and Wales and 23 for Norway. Natural barriers of mountains and rivers, and the limits of former political divisions, have kept the diverse elements of the population apart.

Almost half the "Yugoslavians" are Serbs; more than a quarter are Croats, while only a fourteenth are Slovenes. (Yugoslavia at first was called the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.) Smaller groups of Germans, Hungarians, and Albanians complete the nation's roll call of peoples. The basic language is the beautiful but difficult Serbo-Croatian tongue, but visitors find they can make their way with German, French, or English. Serbian Orthodox is the state religion and by far the most widespread faith, but there are also Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, Moslems, Jews, and Protestants.

Farming, stock raising, and forestry occupy 85 per cent of the people. More than half the land is cultivated, and of this area 80 per cent is devoted to grains. The country produces quantities of grapes for wine and more plums, both fresh and dried as prunes, than any other European country. Some of her annual output of about 7,000,000 pounds of honey sweetens her export trade. A fine quality of tobacco is grown in the south.

Great surpluses of foodstuffs form the backbone of Yugoslavia's foreign trade;

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vast Kamchatka peninsula of Soviet Russia. At its northernmost extent, this sparsely settled, seldom visited group of islands (abounding in fish and game, as well as magnificent volcanic scenery) is only a little over 700 miles from the nearest United States territory in the Aleutian chain.

To crowded, resources-poor Japan, other contributions, territorial and economic, are offered by the Empire. Chosen (85,249 square miles; estimated population 23,000,000) produces rice, barley, wheat, soy beans, tobacco, and cotton. The minerals include gold, iron, and coal.

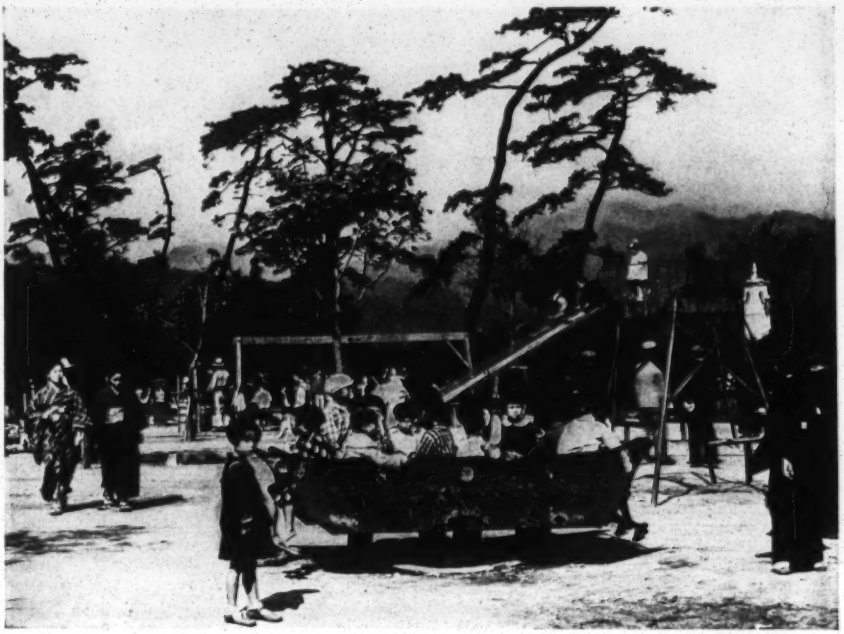
Formosa (13,890 square miles; population 5,000,000) contributes rice, tea, sugar, sweet potatoes, jute, and camphor, as well as gold, silver, copper, and coal. Karafuto (13,935 square miles; population 332,000) is chiefly important for its thriving herring fisheries, its coal and gold deposits.

Note: The lands under Japanese influence are described in the following articles of the *National Geographic Magazine:* "Women's Work in Japan," January, 1938; "Friendly Journeys in Japan," April, 1936; "Mysterious Micronesia, Japan's Mandated Islands," April, 1936; "Chosen, Land of Morning Calm," October, 1933; "Japan, Child of The World's Old Age," March, 1933; and "Here in Manchuria," February, 1933.

See also the following GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Korea (Chosen) with Raw Materials for Resources-Poor Japan," March 4, 1940; "Half-and-Half Sakhalin Serves Russia and Japan," February 12, 1940; "Manchuria-Manchukuo: A Double Problem in Diplomacy," March 21, 1938.

See also The Society's map of the Pacific Ocean, which shows the islands included in the Japanese Empire.

Bulletin No. 1, October 28, 1940.



Photograph by W. Robert Moore

PLAYGROUNDS ARE AN INDEX TO THE RATE OF JAPAN'S GROWTH

Like the other cities of Japan, Kobe, the fifth largest, provides fun and exercise on playgrounds for the children who compose such a large portion of its population. Youngsters in middy blouses and checked gingham dresses with Peter Pan collars play in occidental slippers or typical Japanese sandals, under the supervision of men in western-style suits and women in kimono and sash. To the usual swings and sliding board, the Japanese have added a safety see-saw with sides, that rocks like a cradle. Children under 15 in Japan make up 37 per cent of the population (27 per cent in the U. S.). The rapid growth of Japan's population has been accompanied by rapid expansion of the Empire.

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New U. S. Defense Bases: Trinidad and British Guiana

(This is the fourth of a series on the defense bases.)

Trinidad Is Britain's Biggest "Gas Station"

THREE hills on the horizon inspired Columbus in 1498 to give the name of Trinidad ("Trinity") to the small rectangular island lying just east of Venezuela's coast. Thousands of ships which followed the explorer through the dangerous Dragon's Mouth Channel toward Port-of-Spain, the island's capital and chief port (illustration, next page), have earned for Trinidad the unofficial name of the Caribbean's southern threshold. Annually some 6,000 vessels call there. In 1939 the Port-of-Spain harbor was deepened to admit ocean-going ships.

The defense base recently obtained on the island gives the United States an outpost well to the east of the Panama Canal, and strategically overlooking the petroleum riches of the Caribbean. Trinidad itself, with an oil refinery near San Fernando, is the chief petroleum producer in the British Empire. A little west of the island are Venezuela's rich oil fields, on South America's mainland, and the world's largest refinery on the island of Aruba, part of the Netherlands colony of Curaçao.

Tropical Trinidad, less than twice as large as Rhode Island, with around 400,000 inhabitants, is one of South America's most productive spots. Captured by Britain from Spain in 1797, its mineral output has since then been supplemented by generous crops of sugar cane, cacao, and coconuts. One story has it that the miles of coconut groves started from coconuts washed ashore from a wrecked ship.

The export of cacao, the source of chocolate, has amounted to $2,500,000 in a year, half of it reaching the United States. Also exported are both coconuts and copra, the dried coconut meats, chiefly to the U. S. and Great Britain.

The famous pitch lake spreads over 114 acres and has produced about five million tons of asphalt in a half century. Trinidad asphalt has been laid in almost every country, including the United States.

Note: See also in the September, 1937, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*, "Crossroads of the Caribbean," which includes 14 color photographs on Trinidad.

British Guiana a Half-Hindu Treasure Chest

A TROPICAL land of high waterfalls and low-comedy animal curiosities, Britain's only colony on mainland South America is the site of the southernmost of the United States defense bases.

Already the United States has commercial ties with British Guiana, where birds have claws on their wings, where the gold quest yielded diamonds also, and where forest wealth lies unexplored because transportation is blocked by cataracts, electric eels, and man-eating paranha fish. From this jungle colony the United States imports such oddly assorted products as diamonds, bauxite (aluminum ore), and tropical aquarium fish. Bauxite is the leading import.

This narrow British strip of South America extends for almost 500 miles up into the continent's northern highlands, nearly to the Equator.

The colony has more of the world's lofty waterfalls than any other country its size. Five are already known which have a drop of more than three times that of 167-foot Niagara Falls. The most famous of these, although not the highest,

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hogs led the nutritive export list in 1939 with wheat, meat, fruit, lard, cattle, and eggs following. Most valuable single outgoing item is timber.

Yugoslavia is Europe's leading copper producer; in 1939 the metal was the second most valuable export. Mines also yield important quantities of coal, iron, lead and zinc, chrome, antimony, cement, bauxite (aluminum ore), and some gold, which make the land one of Europe's richest treasure chests of minerals.

In a land of farms, flour milling is one of the largest industries. Factories engaged in cotton spinning and weaving, tanning, iron working, meat packing, and the manufacture of boots, pottery, and paper are numerous and up-to-date. Long an importer of railroad rails, Yugoslavia now rolls her own.

Carpet-weaving, traditional occupation of Serbia in the east, is centered in the town of Pirot, where secret processes of color-mixing and dyeing are handed down from father to son. Home handicrafts are highly developed; in some regions sturdy young men even stroll along knitting their own socks on six needles.

Yugoslavia is short on railway communication; the total mileage is about 6,000. But roads reach more than four times as far. The network of airlines is growing.

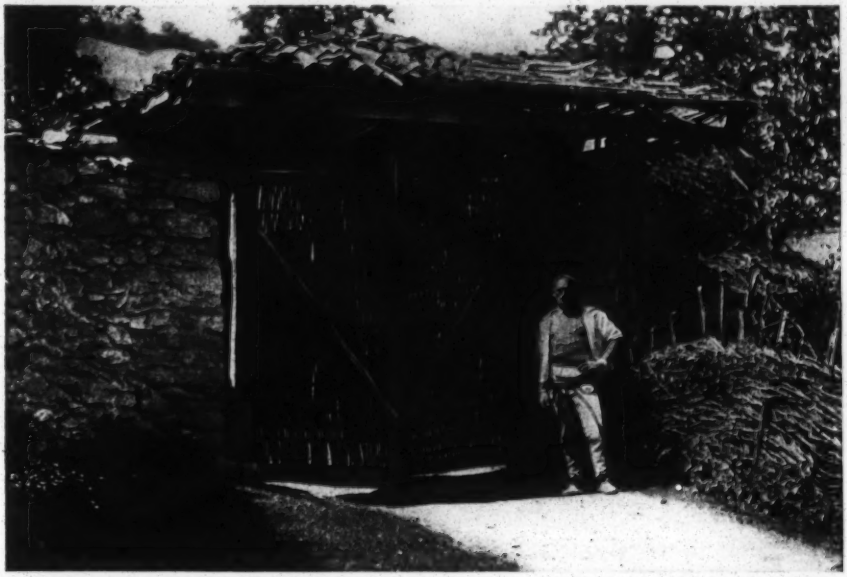
Half the boat and barge traffic on the Danube sails under Yugoslavia's flag. More than 50 per cent of the country's imports and almost half the exports pass through the Adriatic ports, principally Sušak, Split, and Dubrovnik.

Yugoslavia's capital, the old Serbian city of Beograd (Belgrade) is strategically situated at the confluence of the Save and Danube Rivers. A Regency Council is ruling the country until the boy King Peter II attains the age of 18, in 1941.

Note: See also "Kaleidoscopic Land of Europe's Youngest King," in the June, 1939, *National Geographic Magazine*; "Jugoslavia—Ten Years After," September, 1930; and "Dalmatian Days," January, 1928.

Additional material on Yugoslavia is in the following GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Croatia: Yugoslavian Hinge of Balkan Politics," April 15, 1940, and "Yugoslavia Is Best Known, Least Understood, of Balkans," May 8, 1939.

Bulletin No. 2, October 28, 1940.



Photograph by Mabel Brown Ellis

"HOMEGROWN" GATE AND WALLS PROTECT THE EAST YUGOSLAVIAN VILLAGE

Field stone gathered in the neighborhood makes the wall, 8 or 9 feet high in places, and local twigs are woven into swinging gates across the entrance. While the twigs are economically saved for home consumption in gates and house doors of the same sort, timber from Yugoslavian forests is the nation's leading export, its value surpassing that of such surplus foodstuffs as wheat, meat, fruit, lard, eggs, and honey.

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The "All-American" Problem of Tin

FINDING a gold mine in the United States is commonplace compared with finding a tin mine, for tin is the metal of which Uncle Sam's cupboard is almost entirely bare. Therefore the recent discovery of small amounts of tin ore in Nevada attracted considerable attention.

Although using about 45 per cent of the entire world's output of tin, the United States produces less than one-thousandth of its own needs.

With foreign supplies endangered by European as well as Asiatic war, an old project for "all-American" tin—to be produced in Bolivia and smelted in the United States—is again reported under consideration.

Bolivian Tin Crosses Atlantic Twice to Reach U. S.

Bolivia is the world's second largest producer of this ancient metal, which now figures so prominently in the United States' defense requirements of strategic minerals. Number One in world tin markets is British Malaya (illustration, next page), with the Netherlands Indies in third place. At present Uncle Sam buys almost no tin directly from Bolivia. In 1938, only 11 out of Bolivia's 25,000 tons of exported tin ore were shipped directly to the United States, because neither Bolivia nor the United States has smelting facilities. In the Western Hemisphere, Argentina has the only tin ore smelter of commercial size.

In connection with the proposed plan to promote the tin industry within the Western Hemisphere, it may be recalled that projects for smelting tin, either in the United States or in Bolivia, have hitherto failed of completion because of the low content of the Bolivian tin ore and the consequent expense and difficulty of refining it. For any project of smelters in Bolivia, the problem is further complicated by lack of cheap available fuel.

Nearly three-fourths of Bolivia's tin ore goes to England for refining. Mixed with ore of higher tin content, it is there smelted into such forms as bars, blocks, grains, scrap, and "pig," the latter so-called, like pig iron and pig lead, because of the molds into which the molten tin is poured to harden.

While some of England's output is taken by the United States, about 81 per cent of the tin consumed by this country comes from the Far East, where much of the raw material is treated in the country of origin.

Variety of Uses Include Liberty Bell

Tin became one of the touchstones of civilization, when it lifted man out of the Stone Age into the era of Bronze. For bronze—in organ pipes, cannons, Liberty Bell, and statues—is simply the alloy into which tin transforms copper. Tin was one of the lures which led Julius Caesar to extend the Roman Empire into the British Isles, to include Cornwall deposits which Phoenicians had previously carried into commerce.

Tin has a tremendous variety of uses in industry and warfare, as well as in the common everyday needs of life. In alloys it is found in all sorts of products, from refrigerator linings and tinfoil to automobiles, from ships and airplanes to toothpaste tubes. Although quantities of the metal are consumed for containers of foodstuffs, oil, and gasoline, the tin used in "tin cans" merely forms a protective coat over thin sheet steel. For all-tin cans, the cost would be prohibitive, and they would not be rigid enough.

How vital is the production of tin in the machinery of war is indicated by the

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is Kaieteur Falls, 741 feet. Other natural curiosities of this jungle wonderland are the electric eel, the three-toed and two-toed sloths, the cannon-ball tree, and the canje pheasant, whose young have claws on their wings.

Acquired by Britain from the Dutch between 1796 and 1815, British Guiana slices into the unexploited wealth of South America's tropical north coast for an area that surpasses by a thousand square miles the total for England, Scotland, and Wales. In all the rivers except two gold has been found. The Mazaruni diamond workings sometimes rank second only to the diamond fields of South Africa.

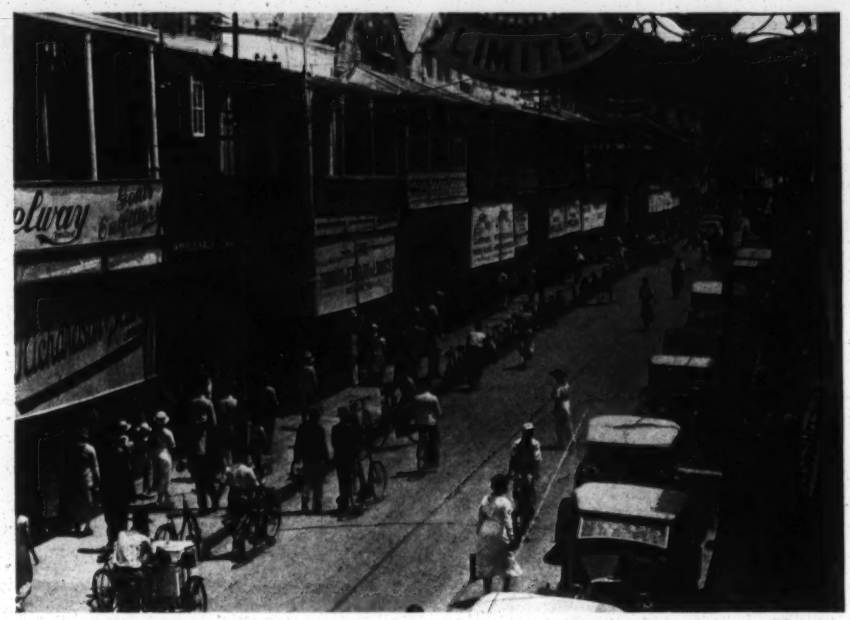
Aboriginal "Indians" of the type found there by pioneer Dutch settlers now live only in the deep jungle, shooting fish with bow and arrow and planting cassava for food. Their present number is less than 8,000. But the Indians from India, brought in for labor after the slave traffic stopped in 1807, now constitute 42 per cent of the colony's 337,000 people, and add veiled Hindu women, turbaned men, and rice fields to the Guiana landscape.

A fifth of the people live in the coastal capital, Georgetown, where a Netherlandish sea wall protects the part built below sea level.

The influence of early Dutch settlers survives in the dikes, canals, and polders of the cultivated border along the colony's coast. Sugar plantations there occupy 40 per cent of the land and furnish a livelihood for more than half of the people.

Note: These articles in the *National Geographic Magazine* also discuss British Guiana: "New World to Explore," November 1, 1932, and "The World's Great Waterfalls," July, 1926.

Bulletin No. 3, October 28, 1940.



Photograph by Edwin L. Wisherd

A FLOURISHING BRITISH CULTURE BLOSSOMS ON TRINIDAD'S TROPICAL "MAIN STEM"

Port-of-Spain, the island's chief port, has some 75,000 inhabitants—British, Negroes, East Indians, and a few Chinese. Sidewalks along the main thoroughfare, Frederick Street, are protected from the tropical sun by overhanging balconies and awnings that roll up like window shades. The British term, "Limited"—meaning liability for partners or investors—terminates the names of most of the establishments, which trade in "Gents Outfits" or "Jewelry and Loans." Traffic keeps to the left. Automobiles park only on one side of the street, the shady side; at noon they are moved across the street.

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Transylvania's Population Tangle Nine Centuries Old

SCIMITAR-ARMED Asiatic horsemen, the feudal system, and even the Pied Piper of Hamelin played their fabulous parts in the recent territorial break-up of Romania. They have advanced momentarily from history's footnotes to news headlines, as Romania and Hungary, in splitting between them the formerly Romanian province of Transylvania, have found the frontier question complicated by a peculiar distribution of three nationalities in Transylvania's population, which got under way in the 11th century.

Until September, historic Transylvania proper was the eastern part of Greater Transylvania, the northwestern third of Romania, which was acquired from the World War disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This Greater Transylvania spread northwestward from Romania's geographic center like a typical slice of pie. The highland triangle of Transylvania proper had been pieced out to the west along the Hungarian frontier by two arcs of lowland—the Banat on the southwest, and on the northwest a sector dominated by the Körös and Muresul Rivers. The three sections together formed Greater Transylvania.

Region Deepest in Romania Had Most Hungarians

In this area of 39,500 square miles (only 44 per cent of this total area was turned back to Hungary), Romania counted in 1930 (its latest census) 58 per cent of the people Romanian, 24 per cent Hungarian, and 10 per cent German. In 1918, the figures accepted by Hungary showed 53 per cent of the population Romanian, and 32 per cent Hungarian.

Hungarians, therefore, composed between a fourth and a third of the five and a half million people in the three sections of Greater Transylvania. By a seeming paradox, the Hungarian population grew more concentrated as their distance from Hungary increased. In the easternmost districts, deepest in Romania and farthest from Hungary, up to 92 per cent of the inhabitants were Hungarian.

This spearhead of Hungarians in central Romania is explained by Hungary's empire-building tactics of nearly a thousand years ago. Once Romania was welded into the ancient Roman Empire as the province of Dacia, but after the 3rd century A.D. it was prey to invaders from the east. Between 896 and 1003 the emerging kingdom of Hungary conquered Transylvania, whose Carpathian Mountains formed a natural fortress against the threatening hordes of Tatar, Turk, and Hun to the east. Hungary's King Ladislas after 1077 prudently began to man these natural geographic ramparts with loyal Hungarian defense-colonists, whose descendants, known locally as Szeklers, formed the core of today's Hungarians in easternmost Transylvania (illustration, next page).

German Colonists Joined in Frontier Defense

Another aspect of the population tangle was that Hungarians formed a larger percentage than Romanians of all city populations throughout Greater Transylvania, while Romanians were more numerous in the average country village. Through most of the Middle Ages the Romanian peasants had been forbidden by their Hungarian government to leave the land on which they worked in feudal serfdom. Not until 1868, shortly after slavery was abolished in the United States, did Hungary grant equal citizenship to Transylvania's Romanian peasants, with such rights as voting and owning property.

The Pied Piper of Hamelin is fancifully blamed for the most surprising element in Transylvania's medley of peoples—the 544,000 Germans. Colonies of

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fact that Japan, Germany, and Italy have considerably increased their tin consumption lately, while nations at peace have lowered their purchases of this metal since the boom year of 1937.

After the outbreak of the second World War, in the first five months of 1940 when Bolivian exports jumped from two to more than three million dollars' worth, the value of tin ore exports shared in the dramatic rise.

Note: The forthcoming November issue of the *National Geographic Magazine* will have material on tin in the article, "Tin, the Cinderella Metal," which has 24 illustrations. Other articles in The Magazine which contain information on tin are the following: "Behind the News in Singapore," July, 1940, and "Bolivia, Land of Fiestas," November, 1934.

An inset map showing natural resources on The Society's Map of South America shows the tin-producing areas of Bolivia.

See also the following GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Bolivia: Mineral-Rich Source of New World Tin," May 15, 1939; and "'Tinny' Things Are Not 'Cheap' Things," May 11, 1936.

Photograph by J. Baylor Roberts

MALAYA POURS A STEADY STREAM OF TIN INTO U. S. MACHINES

In Johore, one of the five Unfederated Malay States in the "sarong lands," *karang* and *palong* are involved in the Malay way of extracting tin from gravel by sluicing the ore (*karang*) along a flume (*palong*). The gravel is washed along by rushing water, while the heavier tin settles toward the bottom and is stopped by low transverse partitions. Three decades ago, most of Malaya's tin came from mines controlled by Chinese; now European companies control two-thirds of it. The International Tin Regulation Committee in London decides how much each tin-yielding country may mine annually. Malaya's quota of 77,335 tons furnishes tin for bearing alloys, solder, type metal, and tin cans for the United States.

Saxons in the east are traced back seven centuries to 1224, when Hungary's king offered special privileges to immigrants, or "Guests," from Flanders and the Rhineland, who founded the famous "Seven Castles" along Transylvania's eastern frontiers to stave off invasions of Tatars and Turks. Retaining their own speech and medieval costume, the so-called Saxons made anachronistic German islands so remote from Germany that story-tellers dubbed them descendants of the children lured away from Hamelin because of their parents' non-payment of the Pied Piper. A later wave of German colonists, arriving as refugees in the 18th century, planted the Swabian settlements in the lowlands of the southwest.

Hungarian figures for population are based on a Hungarian census made in 1910, while Greater Transylvania was still under Austro-Hungarian rule. It classified people according to the language they spoke. The Romanian census of 1930 classified them according to whatever nationality they claimed.

Of the approximately 2,370,000 people turned over to Hungary with the ceded portion of Transylvania, Hungarians classify 48 per cent as Hungarian and 43 per cent as Romanian. Romanian estimates based on the 1930 census classify 52 per cent as Romanian and 39 per cent as Hungarian.

Note: Further material on Transylvania appeared in the following articles in the *National Geographic Magazine:* "American Girl Cycles Across Romania," November, 1938; "Spell of Romania," April, 1934; and "Transylvania and Its Seven Castles," March, 1926; and in these issues of the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "King Michael's Romania Now 36 Per Cent Smaller," October 7, 1940; "'Paper Peace' for Romania, Storm Center of the Balkans," February 26, 1940; and "Germany Is Best Customer at Romanian Bargain Counter," May 1, 1939.

Bulletin No. 5, October 28, 1940.

Photograph by Erdelyi

SZEKLERS WERE HUNGARIAN EXCEPTIONS TO THE ROMANIAN RULE

In the bisected province of Transylvania, Hungarians were most numerous in the cities, while the nationality predominant in country towns and villages was, as a rule, Romanian. But in the easternmost sections, along the region's Carpathian mountain wall, lived rural Hungarians on the farms—the Szeklers, descendants of settlers transplanted from Hungary nearly nine centuries ago to defend the mountain ramparts against attack from the east. The elder farmer (left), leading his team of white oxen, wears the Szekler "Sunday-best" costume, complete from round felt hat to high boots with notched tops.